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Resolution 1961-04-13 Pesticide Legislation

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bility of Advisory Boards to include representation from all recognized users of public lands;

Be it further resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners supports the principles of H.R. 9084 and H.R. 9085 which would provide that public lands administered by the Secretary of Interior shall be managed under principles of multiple use and to produce a sustained yield of products and services.

RESOLUTION NO. 4

PESTICIDE LEGISLATION

Whereas, the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners in 1959 by Resolution No. 13 and in 1960 by Resolution No. 12 strongly requested Congressional action to regulate the use of pesticides and that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the several states increase their efforts to protect valuable wildlife resources from indiscriminate use of highly toxic chemical controls;

Now, therefore, the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners reaffirms its concern with this problem of national concern by supporting prompt action by the U. S. Congress in approving the principles of H.R. 4668, 87th Congress, the proposed Federal Pesticides Coordination Act.

RESOLUTION NO. 5

NATIONAL MOURNING DOVE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Whereas, the mourning dove is one of the most important migratory game birds in the United States, and

Whereas, the improved management of the mourning dove requires that much additional information be obtained about its movements, habitat requirements, and population characteristics, and

Whereas, this Association, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the South-eastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners, and private conservation organizations have developed a coordinated national program for the management of this splendid game bird;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners hereby urges the Congress to appropriate the requested \$252,000 so that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service can discharge the rightful responsibilities of the Federal Government under the migratory bird treaties for the management of this important bird.

RESOLUTION NO. 6

EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES

Whereas, the Administrator of General Services does not have the necessary authority to make excess personal property of the United States available to the State agencies charged with the responsibility for managing fish and wildlife resources in the public interest, and

Whereas, the programs of such State agencies would benefit materially by the donation of excess personal property of the United States as now may be done under existing authority for other State agencies charged with natural resources responsibilities,

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners urges the Congress to provide such authority to the Administrator of the General Services by enacting enabling legislation containing the principles in S. 2173 or H.R. 6301.

RESOLUTION NO. 7

WILDERNESS PRESERVATION

Whereas, the United States Senate recently passed the Wilderness Bills, s. 174, and has sent the measure to the House for consideration, and

Whereas, the establishment of a suitable Wilderness Preservation system is vital to the future welfare of the United States, now

Therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners hereby urges the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the House of Representatives to take prompt action to perfect and enact this important and urgently needed legislation.

RESOLUTION NO. 8

REAFFIRMING THE URGENT NEED FOR CONGRESSIONAL PROCLAMATION OF THE TULE LAKE, LOWER KLAMATH, AND UPPER KLAMATH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON

Whereas, the management and preservation of waterfowl resources in western North America depend in large part on the Tule Lake, Lower Klamath, and Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuges in California and Oregon, and

Whereas, these refuges provide essential nesting, resting, and feeding habitat for 75 percent of the ducks and geese in the Pacific Flyway, and